The People's Korea

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Rodong Sinmun Flays Reagan-Chon Joint Communique War-Oriented

Rodong Sinmun, official organ of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, in its Feb. 4 commentary, branded the Reagan-Chon joint communique as "a document on aggression and war." The daily denounced it as an insult to the countless south Korean democratic citizens slaughtered by Chon's paratroopers.

(See full text on page 8)

Depicting Reagan as "most aggressive and belligerent among the successive presidents of the United States," Pyongyang's foremost paper recalled that Washington is trying to keep south Korea as a "permanent colony and military base for Asian and world supremacy."

"Today the U.S. imperialists, openly styling themselves again as the international gendarme, plunged themselves into manoeuvres to seize military strategic vantages and main zones of resources in all parts of the world and they attach great importance to the Korean Peninsula in this," said Rodong Sinmun.

The military presence in south Korea, Rodong Sinmun claimed, is aimed at the DPRK and other countries and is intended to contain Japan and other countries in this region and exercise their political and military influence.

The Pyongyang paper said that the "threat from the north" alleged by the United States is nothing but a familiar pretext to conceal its aggressive design.

The paper said:

"The main point of the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy is the 'two-Korea' policy and it is, in essence, intended to execute their occupation policy in south Korea. Herein lies the aim of the United States in legalizing the permanent occupation of south Korea by its troops in the joint communique."

Concerning the Jan. 12 proposal of Chon for "mutual visits of supreme chiefs of the north and south Korean authorities" and "north-south dialogue", American support to that "proposal" "suggests that this 'proposal' had been worked out from the beginning for the purpose of division."

Holding the United States entirely responsible for the obstruction of the reunification of the Korean Peninsula, the Pyongyang daily wrote Washington's invitation of the south Korean strongman reveals "to the whole world that the United States itself is the mastermind of the brutal massacre of south Korean people and strangulation of democracy and human rights."

Ranking Chon Du Hwan among the worst of all his traitorous predecessors, Rodong Sinmum declared the conduct of the Chon Du Hwan junta this time "is a heinous crime equal to the crime committed by traitor Li Wan Yong who sold off the whole of Korea to the Japanese imperialists as a colony 70 odd years ago."

Finally, the paper predicted the closer identification by Reagan with the traitor Chon Du Hwan isolated within and without would not work.

It declared "History shows that anyone who goes against the trend of the times will never get off scotfree."

Chon Du Hwan Proxy of American, Japanese Interests

His Feb. 3 speech at Washington's National Press Club dropped the mask of south Korean dictator Chon Du Hwan as "a highly nationalistic general" concerned about the fate of south Korea. He had been touted as not liable to pressure from the United States and Japan.

This impression was exploited by the American and Japanese governments as a pretext not to join Western governments in threatening economic sanctions against the totalitarian regime of Gen. Chon over the Kim Dae Jung case.

His remarks given in reply to questions put by reporters are far more significant what he said in his prepared text.

Proxy of United States, Japan

Chon said off the cuff under questioning, departing from his prepared speech, "The maintenance of the security of the Korean Peninsula is very important for the peace of Northeast Asia and the peace of the world. Korea is a forward bulwark of defense for the United States and Japan. 39,000 American troops in Korea are deterring Russian expansionism and preventing the Russians from using north Korea as a proxy in invading south. The American forces in Korea contribute greatly to the preservation of the peace of the Korean Peninsula and the peace of the world. The role of American forces in Korea is to tie down Russian troops in the Far East and weaken the combat capability of the Soviet Union." (from The Dong-A Ilbo, Feb. 5)

It should be remembered in this connection that the south Korean forces, 700,000-strong, are under the command of the American commander in south Korea, totally integrated into the Asian strategic framework of the United States.

What he said amounts to a confession Gen. Chon is a local agent of the American and Japanese interests as south Korea is a proxy for the two countries. The south Korean dictator was asking for American appreciation of his role as their proxy.

His remarks explain well why he unhesitatingly repressed democratic hopes, jailed most of democratic dissident leader or sent many others underground, and decided to detain their foremost spokesman Mr. Kim Dae Jung in prison for life. Why he was quick in seizing power and sent barbarous paratroopers to Kwangju has become clear as broad daylight.

In those democratic hopes and the Kwangju Uprising—in the person of Mr. Kim Dae Jung—Chon Du Hwan saw a serious threat to the maintenance of American and Japanese interests, to the security of the two countries. Absolutely not as a threat to the security of south Korean democracy!

In other words, he rose to power as a local guardian in the service of the Americans and the Japanese, not as his earlier touted image of "a highly nationalistic, patriotic military officer." His scandalous statements were reported back to south Korea by The Dong-A Ilbo to taint much the credibility of the strongman, though they were given no prominent treatment.

New Ammunition to Anti-American Sentiments

The Feb. 3 statements of the dictator support the deep suspicions harbored by many of the south Korean democratic forces, mostly underground, that the United States and its ally Japan stand behind the seizure of power by Gen. Chon in the destruction of democratic hopes.

Without being asked, the south Korean dictator said on record on his own accord that he was a proxy for the two countries as south Korean security was essential to their security.

Much of ill-placed illusions about American goodwill or interest in south Korean democracy has disappeared from the south Korean population. A gaining view is that in order to oust the dictatorial regime of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, a determined struggle must be launched to oust foreign forces entrenched in south Korea, namely, American and Japanese.

The Chon remarks and the fact that human rights issues were skirted in the Reagan-Chon talks combine to become a new ammunition—a moral awakening of the public.

All signs show that after a long period of repression and the ensuing regrouping, the south Korean democratic forces will emerge reinforced, reorganized and reoriented to the direction of anti-American backlashes.

An over support for a local totalitarian regime has long been demonstrated unworkable. Money and guns did not help the late Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi. It was for lack of popular support, not the dearth of dollars and weapons that south Vietnam fell, Nicaragua collapsed and the shah's Iran caved in.

Those days, the United States was still the most powerful country in the world and possessed huge amounts of foreign assistance funds and arms for delivery to its overseas clients.

The United States no longer is in a position to exert its erstwhile military, political and economic clout. It is a helpless giant. It could not be able to sustain an untenable local agent like Gen. Chon for long.

The Far Eastern Economic Review wrote on Jan. 30:

"A more realistice challenge to the Chun regime thus rests not with the institutional opposition groups but with the underground dissident movement that caused so much trouble under Park's Yusin system.

"But the longer-term stability of the Chun regime will depend on how it chooses to deal with the underground movement, the ranks of which have become complicated through the involvement of the Christian churches."

Japan Foreign Minister Rejects North Threat Allegations

Japan's Foreign Minister Ito has disagreed with U.S. allegations that the DPRK might launch a frontal attack against south Korea at any moment.

He was referring to the report former Defense Secretary Harold Brown submitted to the U.S. Congress last month.

Speaking in the Lower House Budget Committee on Feb. 2, Mr. Ito echoed the view of the Chinese government that there was no possibility of Pyongyang attacking south Korea.

Mr. Ito's remarks were in line with the U.S. State Department statement last May that no strange move of the army units within the DPRK was recognized and there was no sign of an imminent attack on south Korea.

All the past Americans-south Koreans allegations that Pyongyang intends to unify Korea by force and might be ready for an attack have proved totally false.

There has never been any invasion of south Korea whenever political, economic and social chaos gripped Seoul to the point of near collapse.

In the wake of the Oct. 26 Pak Jung Hi assasination and the Dec. 12 arrest of the martial law commander, the Americans and south Koreans spread groundless rumors that Pyongyang was preparing to use force for reunification. But nothing happened.

When the dictator Syngman Rhee was toppled in April, 1960 and when Pak Jung Hi was assassinated in October, 1979 and when the Chon Du Hwan military group committed murder in Kwangju last May, Pyongyang did not alert its troops for a strike against the south.

Even former American officials argue that the "threat" from the north is a familiar line by the successive south Korean rulers to crack down upon the democratic population and increase the arms build-up.

Mr. Donald M. Fraser, former chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, said, "The greatest threat to the stability and security of south Korea arises not from external aggression but from the oppressive nature of the south Korean government itself."

He also said, "Can a government remain stable and secure when it maintains control of its people through execution, torture, silencing dissent and arbitrary arrest and detention. South Korea's stability rests on the quicksand of opposition."

Who massacred over 2,000 citizens in Kwangju and wounded over 15,000 people. DPRK soldiers? No. The killers were Chon's martial-law troops.

Former Defense Secretary Laird expressed his conviction that "a large-scale conventional attack on south Korea is not likely in the future."

Despite the present "Team Spirit '81" exercise under way in south Korea, no reports indicate that the DPRK is planning to take counter moves, for example, a joint maneuver with its allies and the concentration of its troops around the DMZ for possible invasion of the south.

Pyongyang neither thinks a military invasion would succeed nor has any plan or will to mount it against the south.

What Pyongyang wants is the negotiated reunification as clear in its latest proposal to unify the divided country by forming a north-south confederation, a bi-system non-boat people solution.

Newsweek, Time Censored

Last week's editions of Time (Feb. 9) and Newsweek (Feb. 2) were extensively cut and the Asian Wall Street Journal had two portions excised, reported Reuter.

Seoul's information ministry spokesman Feb. 5 said that foreign publications entering south Korea are still being censored.

Chon Du Hwan told the National Press Club in Washington on Feb. 2 that press control in south Korea no longer existed as martial law was lifted from midnight on Jan. 24.

The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun has been extensively cut by the ministry since martial law censorship was ended. The Asahi Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun were still not permitted to be imported as their bureaus were closed for alleged inaccurate or unsympathetic reporting during the past two years.

Local newspapers and radio stations no longer have to submit their proofs to censors but all have liaison officers assigned to them security authorities.

Women in Pyongyang

In the DPRK almost all of women have their jobs even after they get marriage. They work together with men, but they keep their womanliness and shyness.

Attention is paid to good shapeliness.

Women love bright-colored and floral-patterned dresses. In Pyongyang and in other cities many kinds of attractive dresses are on sale.

Many big well-equipped beauty parlors and barbershops attract visitors' notice in every city in the DPRK. Though they are opened from early morning (about 8 a.m.) and closed at late (about 9 p.m.), they are always crowded with customers.

Generally, citizens have hair cuts once a week.

Permanent is popular among females from long ago and recently is now a fad with males. A semi-long hairstyle is in fasion. All do not have a short-cut hairstyle.

All the beauty specialists study their technique at a beauty specialists' college for two years and then, they are recognized as professional beauty artists with licences.

Photo: Clockwise from the top left

- **Women having hair sets at a beauty parlor**
- **A beauty specialist in action**
- **A woman reading a book at a park**
- **Shopping women**
- **A woman in a floral-patterned traditional costume. She is wearing a hair ornament.**
- **Women with a broad smile**

Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Advantages to U.S., Japan

(1) MILITARY AND STRATEGIC BENEFITS

--No disruption or change of the balance of military force in the Far East to the disadvantage of any particular neighboring country

--With the disappearance of the so-called threat from the north, the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea can be withdrawn to the United States mainland in an honorable way.

--No foreign power can station its troops or build its bases on Korean soil or use any inch of Korean territory for transport of its military forces for aggressive purposes against any other country.

--Japan is no longer open to any type of attack on its territory through the Korean Peninsula as Korea does not serves as "a dagger aimed at the heart of the Japanese archipelago."

--American forces and Japanese forces assigned to the defense of Japan become available for any other purposes or can be reduced or disbanded, saving a big money for taxpayers of the two countries.

(2) POLITICAL BENEFITS: NO DESTABILIZING EFFECT

--With no red flag being raised either in Pusan or in Seoul, no fear or panic is warranted of a spectre of the so-called "Communist agents" or "spies" penetrating Japan for "subversive purposes."

--With the existing social, political and economic institutions being kept in place in south Korea in the present manner, no people attempt to escape and remain there, posing no threat of boat people or refugees flooding the shores of the Islands of Japan.

--Since no Japanese stakes in south Korea are threatened or damaged or affected in any injurious way, Japan can continue and expand economic relations with south Korea.

--Korea provides no pretext for Japan to become polarized or radicalized or militarized. No longer Korea is a source of any domestic friction on the political scene of Japan.

--The same thing is also true of the United States.

--Both Japan and the United States can establish diplomatic relations with the Confederal Government of reunified Korea and have economic and cultural relations with the two regional governments in Pyongyang and Seoul.

(3) ECONOMIC BENEFITS : NO DAMAGE AT ALL

--American, Japanese, and other foreign investments in south Korea are not subject to nationalization or confiscation but are left intact. Their protection is offered.

--About 600 U.S. multinationals and 400 Japanese concerns, supposedly forming 50 percent of south Korea's industrial bases, including banking and oil interests, are protected and allowed to continue their operations under a stable local government without any worry of unrest.

--Both Japan and the United States, and other countries can expand trade relations even with the northern regional government.

Dangerous Arms Buildup In S. Korea

The Reagan-Chon joint communique and the U.S.-south Korean joint war maneuvers dubbed "Team Spirit'81" draw special attention to the military value of south Korea in American strategic policy considerations. They also spotlight the mounting threat of renewed conflicts on the Korean Peninsula.

With Reagan just installed in the White House and his client Chon Du Hwan assured of his continuing residence in the Blue House, south Korea is becoming a most likely scene of thermonuclear confrontation. Arms buildup is being pushed ahead with vigor in south Korea.

Bulwark of Defense of U.S., Japan

In the joint communique published on Feb. 2 after talks with his south Korean protege in Washington, Reagan declared the continuing presence of American forces in south Korea and stressed their future reinforcement. The joint communique expressed the American plan to supply military assistance to south Korea and described the need to deter and defend against aggression.

The reasons to attach strategic value to south Korea are as follows.

(1) south Korea is the sole "American enclave" on the Asian continent with striking range of the Soviet Union.

(2) Korea is an Asian region where big-power interests converge.

(3) the Korean Peninsula is so geographically located to look like a dagger aimed at the heart of the Japanese archipelago.

(4) the Korean Peninsula once was used as an invasion route to Japan.

In short, south Korea is necessary to maintain control over Japan and other Asian allies, to protect American interests in the region from what the Americans call Russian threat. After all, American military presence in south Korea is never for the security of south Korean people and their democratic freedoms and rights.

In the words of former U.S. assistant secretary of defense Commer, south Korea is a region indispensable for the security of Japan and the American commitment of the security of south Korea stems from the need of Japanese security. South Korea is a buffer zone for Japan's security.

He told this in the November 24 Washington meeting of American and Japanese military officials, including the then Defense Secretary Brown and former directors of Japan's Defense Agency, according to a gist of the tapercorded proceedings of the talks as published in the Feb. 4 issue of The Yomiuri Shimbun, a leading daily in Tokyo.

The south Korean dictator Chon Du Hwan in his Feb. 1 speech at the National Press Club in Washington declared: "South Korea is the bulwark of the defense of the United States and Japan." "South Korean forces and the American forces are needed to tie down Russian forces and stay the hand of the north Koreans and the Russians."

South Korea under a democratic government would be highly unsettling for the Japanese and its impact on other Asian allies would be tremendous, to borrow the words of U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

It is quite obvious that the United States, supported by Japan, has no intention to give up its military presence in south Korea and is determined to maintain its use for American Asian policy conduct at the expense of the south Korean people. For the Americans and the Japanese, reunification is out of question.

Chon Du Hwan is simply a local agent for the American and Japanese vested interests.

Hectic Arms Buildup In South Korea

In order to maintain south Korea's strategic worth and improve it, hectic arms buildup is being undertaken to prepare for a possible localized warfare.

The present American military forces in south Korea are put at 39,000 men, armed with most sophisticated aircraft, weapons systems and naval vessels, including nuclear weapons.

They are supported by American forces on Okinawa, main islands of Japan, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland. Japan's military forces are ready to join the American forces in case of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

With limits to the American resources available, the south Korean forces are being expanded and provided with better weapons so as to bear the brunt of any aggressive operations.

Although the mission of the south Korean forces is not to defend the south Korean people but to defend the security of the United States and Japan, the United States is telling its client regime of Gen. Chon to finance the modernization and expansion of the south Korean forces and buy weapons and arms making technology from the Americans. This saves money, brings profits to the U.S., yet it provides a strong south Korean military bulwark. It is new means of retaining control over south Korea.

The Feb. 2 Reagan-Chon joint communique, instead of any grants, states: "the U.S. will make available for sale appropriate weapons systems and defense industry technology necessary for enhancing Korea's capabilities to deter aggression."

The first step was the decision to sell 36 F-16's to south Korea. Other advanced weapons systems are being selected for sale to Seoul. Money to finance the purchase of such weapons is not coming from the United States but must be raised in south Korea, that is, in the form of heavy taxation. The south Korean taxpayers are forced to finance the defense of the United States and Japan.

For the FY 1981-82, south Korea is planning to spend $160 million for imports of American weapons, 23 percent greater that the figure for FY 1980-81.

This sum represents a small portion of Seoul's shopping of weapons. One of the largest single transactions of this kind involved the coproduction of F-5E and F-5F jet fighters, which was agreed on in the joint communique of the Oct. 19, 1979 bilateral annual security consultative meeting.

Among American weapons deliveries to south Korea are: Phantom fighter-bombers, C-130 cargo planes, CH-47 Boeing transport helicopters, helicopter gunships, TOW anti-tank missiles, Harpoon anti-ship missiles, Honest John ground-to-ground missiles, Sergeant ground-to-ground missiles, Nike-Hercules ground-to-air missiles, M-48 tanks and M-88 tank recovery vehicles, mine sweepers, destroyers, landing crafts and anti-submarine aircraft.

Military Equation

	South	North
Mil. Budget	$3.2 bn	$1.1 bn
Troops	642,000	512,000
Mil. Aid from abroad	$1.1 bn	nothing
Foreign Troops	39,000 U.S. Troops	none
Combined Forces Command	U.S.-south Korea joint command	none
Operational Control	U.S. general	Korean commander
War Games	countless	none
Nuclear Arms	between 700-1,000	none

Ceaseless War Games

The huge war machine needs constant exercises in order to remain alert for instant mobilization. War games serve the purpose of demonstrating military capability and will to the forces considered to be the enemy. In this sense, any war game is provocative in nature and particularly so when it is conducted in view of the opponents.

A case in point is the ongoing "Team Spirit '81," a joint maneuver involving over 100,000 south Korean troops and 60,000 American combat forces, those in south Korea included, with many lifted from Japan, Okinawa, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland.

The two-month-long war game covers the whole of south Korea and with much stress on the DMZ. It is being conducted under the mock conditions of launching a preemptive assault on the north. Far from being localized warfare, the simulated war is being waged with nuclear-armed aircraft, missiles and ground forces.

Many American airplanes scrambling from bases in Japan and the United States are bound to convince the opponents of the need to strike those bases in retaliation. It means expansion of Korean conflicts to involve Japan and likely the U.S. mainland.

It is almost impossible to believe that the DPRK will sit idle while the United States and the south Korean junta are building up their war machine. Pyongyang and its allies, finding intolerable the continuing arms buildup and the war games, will seek for measures in self-defense.

A rough counting gives a terrible figure: about 140 days of war games every year in south Korea: a war exercise almost every second day.

A brief look at war games recently conducted in south Korea:

- "Magex '80," January, 1980
- "Unfailing Victory," January 1980
- "DMZ exercise," February, 1980
- "Shield '80," March, 1980
- "Team Spirit '80," March, 1980
- Indeed, no end to the list.

An alarming fact about the American military presence is the deployment of nuclear weapons. "Team Spirit '78" involved the firing of neutron-warhead Lance missiles (surface-to-surface nuclear missile). This missile's participation shows that the United States has no concern with the lives of the Korean people. What preoccupies the mind of Washington policy-makers is the safety of American stakes.

The number of American nuclear weapons is estimated at 680, kept in place in south Korea, among them 140 Hike Hercules and 80 Honest John and 12 Sergeant missiles. The DMZ is sown with nuclear mines.

The total yield of those nuclear weapons is believed about 1,000 times as powerful as that of a Hiroshima-type atomic bomb.

American and south Korean policy-planners and their military officers are liable to strong temptations to use them whenever the situation becomes disadvantageous to them.

Military Integration With Japan

Another aspect of arms buildup in south Korea is its closer integration with that of Japan to suit the American strategic policy needs to create a south Korea-Japan-the United States alliance, a new military axis.

The United States, Japan and south Korea have a number of things common to them: American nuclear umbrella over Japan and south Korea, American command of the armed forces of Japan and south Korea through bilateral military treaties and other agreements, American-made or American-standard weapons, American-style training and logistics, the same standard time between Japan and south Korea, and the use of English as official language for military communications.

In view of the declining American resources, Japan is assuming a greater military role in Asia and in particular with regard to south Korea.

Japanese officers participate in a series of American-south Korean military exercises, including "Team Spirit '81." They are planning joint maneuvers with the south Korean forces. Mutual visits of brasshats have become frequent in recent years.

Japanese assistance has become conspicuous in the development of military industry in south Korea. Japanese concerns, mainly leading arms makers having contracts with the Self-Defense Forces of Japan, are involved in arms production in the Changwon Industrial Complex in South Kyongsang Province, must tout as south Korea's war industrial center for local manufacture of weapons.

The alleged threat from the north is also a good excuse for Tokyo to boost its military potential and intensify cooperation with south Korea.

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There grows the danger of renewal of hostilities for the following reasons: (Continued on page 6)

Photo: During "Team Spirit '78", a Lance missile, capable of carrying both nuclear and neutron warheads, was seen being trained at an unspecified target in the DPRK across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) near Uijongbu, north of Seoul.

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA*

Service	System	Number of nuclear capable systems	Load & Reload (2 per system)	Total Nuclear Weapons	Explosive Power per weapon (maximum kiloton range)
US Air Force	Fighter Bombers (F 4 Phantoms)	48	4	192	10kt**
US Army	Artillery 8" (M-110)	28	2	56	1kt
	155mm(M 109)	76	2	152	1kt
	Surface to Air Missiles Nike Hercules	144	1	144	5kt
	Surface to Surface Missiles Honest John	4	20	80	100kt
	Sergeant	2	6	12	100kt
	Atomic Mines	25-50	1	25-50	5kt
TOTALS		327-352		661-686 Nuclear Weapons	

* Estimates based on the following methodology. Nuclear capable systems in Korea were identified and then using estimates based on European load and reload experience, a total for each system was computed.

** The Hiroshima bomb was 15kt

Textile Workers Attack American Labor Office, Take American Official Hostage

South Korea's first reported anti-American labor violence took place in Seoul on the night of Jan. 30, raising the possibility of renewed labor challenge to the totalitarian regime of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

After a few days' silence, the south Korean authorities had to recognize in public the labor incident which involved 21 militant textile workers in a sit-in at an American Labor institute.

During the dispute, the workers stormed the office of the AFL-CIO-operated Asian-American Free Labor Institute and took its representative George Curtin hostage for five hours.

At one point, the workers, including 12 females, poured gasoline around the building and threatened to light it if police advanced, while allowing the south Korean staff to leave.

The incident was prompted by the junta's order to dissolve their famous Chonggye branch of the National United Trade Unions. The dissolution order was based on a new law provision that it is illegal for a branch of a trade union to include workers in several work places, a step apparently aimed at reducing the strength of large unions like the Chonggye branch.

In protest, 21 workers visited the office of the American labor institute and asked for an interview with its representative. When the American refused the request, they staged a sit-in and demanded the abolition of local labor laws and the resignation of Seoul Mayor Pak Yong Su.

After several hours of confrontation, riot police broke the sit-in and rounded up the striking workers.

Implications–Analysis

What is most outstanding about the Jan. 30 incident is its distinct anti-Americanism: the American labor representative and his office were targets of the action; and the violence was timed to coincide with Gen. Chon Du Hwan's trip to the United States for talks with President Reagan.

Taking an AFL-CIO official captive strongly suggests the growing realization that the Americans and even American labor union officials are not on the side of the south Korean workers. This has not been reported in the past. Implications of the action are significant: American economic concerns in south Korea would likely become objects of labor violence in future unless the situation was remedied.

In terms of timing, the storming of the American labor office in Seoul came as a strong reminder of the potential explosiveness of the local labor situation and of the smouldering grievances of the south Korean people against the U.S.-supported Chon junta. It was effective in getting international attention.

Their militancy in particular was clear in their attempt to light gasoline poured around the scene to keep the police force at bay.

The threat indicates their radicalization and willingness to martyr for their labor cause.

Secondly, the message is that with organized democratic dissident forces temporarily repressed and split, the labor movement is emerging a major bulwark of opposition, a source of most serious trouble for the military-led Chon regime.

As no democratic freedoms and rights are guaranteed, the Chon junta must provide at least decent livelihoods for the workers, an essential condition for it to perpetuate itself in power.

Yet, a hard fact of life is that despite large dosages of American and Japanese assistance, the south Korean economy is still in the worst mess in two decades with no sign of recovery.

The only recipe announced by the junta is to curb wage increases and weaken any organized labor movement to make it easier for foreign capital and local companies to exploit the workers.

Last year: inflation 44.2 percent; the jobless rate 5.7 percent; GNP growth minus 5.7 percent; trade deficits $6 billion; foreign debts $30 billion; grain harvest–a decline of 30 percent.

In sum, south Korea's misery index 44.2 + 2 × 5.7 (jobless rate) 4 × (5.7) = plus 88.4. The greater the figure, the greater the economic misery. The south Korean figure compares with plus 24.2 for the United Kingdom, plus 10.2 for Italy, and plus 13.7 for the United States. The figure for the United States was enough for President Reagan to declare "the worst economic mess."

Some 200 women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company, Seoul, staged a sit-in at the NDP headquarters demanding their reinstatement and payment of back wages.

The economic misery is most severely felt by the workers. With democracy and human rights denied, the south Korean workers see a threat to their survival. They will have to choose between total slavery without any defiance and risking their lives in order to reassert their human status. Eventually they will realize are in the process of realizing they have nothing to lose in putting up life-and-death resistance.

The Chonngye branch, encompassing workers, mostly women, in several hundred small independent garment factories in the Peace Market in Seoul. The working conditions in that market with most work shops employing fewer than a dozen workers each are known the worst in south Korea.

The formation of the controversial branch came after the late Chon Tae Il, brother of its present representative Chon Tae Sam, committed suicide by fire in November, 1970 in protest against the bad working conditions in the Peace Market.

This branch the late Pak Jung Hi had to recognize has been ordered disbanded by his successor Chon Du Hwan in order to undermine labor defiance of his policy.

While Syngman Rhee was in office, the students were the largest and most militant forces for democracy. When Pak Jung Hi seized power in 1961, he pressed ahead with the so-called high growth policy which produced large numbers of workers. When the workers felt they were too much exploited, they became a leading force in the overthrow of Pak's "Yusin regime." Since no basic departure is seen in Chon's policy from that of Pak, it is certain that labor violence will play a key role in the future fall of Chon.

Rodong Sinmun Calls "Team Spirit '81" Intolerable

Rodong Sinmun, the most authoritative daily of Pyongyang, blasting "Team Spirit '81" exercises now under way in south Korea, calls it intended to improve the war posture in south Korea, threaten the DPRK and the south Korean people, help Gen. Chon to legitimize his status. The Feb. 3 commentary warns: "We will never tolerate the reckless maneuverings of the United States and the south Korean puppets for war and aggression."

The commentary says:

The U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army are staging an unprecedentedly large and long war exercise at a time when Reagan took office as the new U.S. President and such a military rogue as Chon Du Hwan is strengthening his power in south Korea. This gives rise to grave apprehension among all people who want peace in Korea and her reunification.

This exercise vividly shows that the new master and the new servant are laying hurdles in the way of the peaceful reunification of our country and bringing a dark cloud of war in closer cooperation with each other.

Through this military exercise the United States intends, above all, to further perfect its war preparations in south Korea and turn south Korea into its permanent foothold of aggression.

It also tries to intimidate us and heighten tension in our country.

It proceeded from this aim that no sooner had Reagan taken office than he called before buckling down to general work such a vicious military fascist as Chon Du Hwan to the United States and, synchronizing with this, started an unusually large military exercise.

Pointing out that the "Team Spirit" exercise is designed to step up war preparations and further increase the capacity of prosecuting a war of aggression to destroy someone at "a stroke" in case of emergency, the commentary continues:

All facts prove that the United States has no intention at all to abandon its colonial military rule over south Korea but tries to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea, and fully disclose the vicious and bellicose nature of the aggressive Korean policy of the new U.S. administration bossed by Reagan.

The United States pursues another aim through the present war exercise.

Referring to the fact that the Chon Du Hwan clique is undergoing a serious crisis with the so-called "presidential election" at hand, the commentary further says:

Through this large-scale military exercise the United States also intends to give a shot in the arm to traitor Chon Du Hwan in a predicament on the one hand and threaten and blackmail the south Korean people rejecting Chon Du Hwan and ensure the puppet's long-term office on the other.

It says:

By actively participating in the "Team Spirit" exercise the Chon Du Hwan clique schemes to further convert south Korea into a supply base of the United States and thereby lead an easy life and gratify his lust for power.

It was for the purpose of seizing the "presidential" chair that the south Korean puppet visited the United States, is clamouring about the so-called "security" and arms reinforcement in south Korea and, further speeding up the arms build-up, while talking about the "modernization of the army" under the pretext of "security."

The United States and traitor Chon Du Hwan, proceeding from their mutual interest, are going to further strengthen their aggressive and treacherous collusion.

The current military exercise will mark a new occasion in their collusion.

The war racket of the U.S. and the puppets is a grave criminal act further obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people and menacing peace in the Korean Peninsula and Asia.

It is a dangerous act aggravating the military confrontation and tension in our country and leading the situation to an armed conflict.

The present military exercise is a grave challenge to peace in Korea and the cause of her peaceful reunification and an outrageous provocation against all the peace-loving peoples who desire them.

We will never tolerate the reckless manoeuvrings of the United States and the south Korean puppets for war and aggression.

The United States must not stage reckless military exercise but immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along all its destructive weapons including nuclear weapons.

It must also give up patronizing the south Korean puppet clique in a serious crisis and encouraging it to the manoeuvrings.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must stop such treacherous acts as introducing the U.S. aggression troops and leaving south Korea to the foreign imperialists as a ground for war exercise and perpetrating military exercises jointly with the foreign aggression troops to slaughter fellow countrymen and step down from "power" at once.

Japan's Arms Makers Involved In Weapons Making in S. Korea

It was disclosed that Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company and Japan Steel Works Company were involved in arms exports to south Korea, with a high-ranking Defense Agency official acting as a go-between with the south Koreans.

Japan's mass-circulation daily The Yomiuri Shimbun reported on Feb. 4 Japan's sole government-authorized artillery maker, Nihon Seikosho delivered several written price estimates for weapons to the Korean Heavy Machinery Industries, a south Korean munitions maker, in 1976 and sent its officials to Seoul in 1977 for talks with the south Koreans.

The paper wrote that Nihon Seikosho undertook a chemical analysis of an armor plate for tanks in 1976 at the request of Hotta Hagane, an Osaka-based special-steel exporter known for the export of arms to south Korea.

Socialist Diet member Inoue Kazunari also told the budget committee of the House of Representatives on Feb. 4 that this country's top arms maker Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company was involved in the export of semifinished artillery parts by Hotta Hagane to south Korea.

At the same session another Diet member Yano Junya, Secretary-General of the Clean-Government Party, declared that a senior officer of the Defense Agency and a former major general of south Korea took part in those arms exports talks involving Seoul and Tokyo. The former major general was an executive of south Korea's munitions industry promotion association.

According to Socialist Representative Oide Shun at the Feb. 6 session of the Lower House budget committee, Nisshin Seiko Co., a steel-maker based in Tokyo, received an order for 30 tons of armor plate for tanks from Hotta Hagane in 1976, delivered that amount to the Osaka company for transfer to south Korea.

Oide described the plate as 6.35 mm thick and measured 78 by 99 centimeters each according to the contract. The order was placed in January, 1976 and the delivery took place in March, the same year.

Sanyo Special Steel Co. provided the material for the armor plate whose forging was undertaken by Nisshin Seiko, cutting by Kanto Special Steel Co. and tempering by Oya Netsushori (heat treatment) Co.

The following is highly revealing of the ever-closer relationships between south Korea and Japan in support of their bilateral military integration:

Korea Heavy Industries signed a technical tieup agreement with Toshiba Machine Co. on boring and milling machines in 1976 and a similar agreement with Hitachi Seisakujo (manufacturing) on cold-rolling the same year, both the Japanese companies arms makers dealing with Japan's Defense Agency.

Korea Intergrated Special Steel Co., a joint venture in Changwon with a 43% share by Japan's Maruberi Company, concluded in July 1980 an agreement with Sumitomo Metal Industries on the manufacture of seamless steel pipe.

Nihon Seikosho provided various facilities and other cooperation to the same south Korean company in 1976.

Tongil Industries, arms-maker run by the Unification Church, imported multipurpose machine tools from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in March, 1977.

south Korea's leading arms makers, Daewoo Heavy Industry, Kia Industry Co. and Daedong Industry have technical tie-ups respectively with Ikegai Iron Works, Hitachi Seiki and Kubota Iron Works, authorized dealers with the Self-Defense Agency.

Korean Atomic-Bomb Victims (3)

Formation of Association of Korean Victims

A-Bomb Victims In Nagasaki

(Continued from the previous issue)

Like in Hiroshima, some Koreans were taken to Nagasaki, Kyushu Island, another military city with Mitsubishi munitions plants. According to statistics of the "Ministry of Home Affairs (old organs)", the number of Koreans in Nagasaki Prefecture at the end of 1944 was 59,573. There was no statistics on the Korean population in Nagasaki City. The number of the Korean atomic-bomb victims in Nagasaki was estimated at some 30,000, according to a survey by the Association of Korean Victims of an Atomic Air-Raid. Munition industries in Nagasaki requested a large quantity of cheap labor force. Mitsubishi built an electric machinery factory in 1906, an arsenal in 1917 and then a steel mill. These Mitsubishi plants supported financially Nagasaki City and thus controlled the city in both economic and political domains.

With the escalation of the war, Mitsubishi enterprises concluded direct contracts with the army and the navy. All the factories of Mitsubishi were indispensable for the war efforts of Japan. The Mitsubishi factories were directly supplied materials on a priority basis. No governmental interference was exercised with those Mitsubishi enterprises, allowing the Mitsubishi group to prosper further.

In an effort to get information of the conditions of Koreans in Nagasaki those days, a survey was conducted. Surveyers visited the sites of Korean workmen's shacks for Mitsubishi factories.

A fact-finding investigation on the Korean atomic-bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki done in November, 1979, revealed the locations of 70-80% of those shacks built for Korean construction workers.

At present, there are some 2,500 Koreans residing in Nagasaki. Among them only 126 carry the atomic-bomb victim's certificates. This number is less than that of Hiroshima. As a result of the efforts of the Korean and Japanese people, a memorial tower for the Korean atomic-bomb victims was erected on Aug. 7, 1979 at the Peace Park of Nagasaki.

Members of the Association of the Korean Victims of an Atomic Air-Raid staged a sit-in at the Peace Park of Hiroshima last summer, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea with their nuclear weapons stored there.

Victims of Nagasaki also said:

Pak Su Ryong, 75 years old, male, living in Sakuragi-cho, Nagasaki, bombed at Shiroyama-cho, Nagasaki.

"Since then, I have been weak. My wife is worse than me. We Koreans didn't come here on our own accord. The Japanese government should consider our situations."

Kim Jung Gyu, 63 years old, male, living in Shiranshi-cho, Saga Prefecture, bombed near Inasa bridge, Nagasaki.

"I didn't apply for a certificate of atomic-bomb victims, for fear of any trouble to my children's marriage. Recently the skin of my hands began to peel off. As my skin became weak, I decided to make an application for the certificate."

Yun Gun Su, 72 years old, male, living at Kasseki-cho, Nagasaki, bombed at Michinoo, Nagasaki.

"My house was crushed by the blast. My eldest son died after suffering for 10 years. My second son died in the homeland. My daughter who was born after the war also died when she was young. I have repeated hospitalization."

Pak Kung Chol, 55 years old male, living in Taku City, Saga Prefecture, bombed at Ieya-cho, Nagasaki.

"My hair fell out completely in two weeks. A high fever continued and I went to hospital regularly. But my disease didn't get well. I was once given up by a doctor. As I intended to return to the homeland, I lost a certificate of atomic-bomb suffering. It is difficult to find witnesses. I was hospitarized three times recently. I keenly feel the necessity of the atomic-bomb victim's certificate. There exists discrimination in my work."

Pak Yong Mu, 50 years old, Aburagi-cho, bombed at Obunekuramachi, Nagasaki;

"... two days after dropping of an atomic-bomb, I visited my elder brother's house, where his wife was dead and he was badly burnt. His keroids are still vivid. I witnessed many people killed by the atomic-bomb and I never wish the atomic-bomb will be stored in any place."

The Koreans residing in Japan, after the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) have started the movement to relieve the Korean atomic-bomb victims and for disarmament.

Chongryun states in its 8-point program: to oppose an aggressive military alliance and war, demand a complete ban on the manufacture and use of atomic arms, hydrogen bombs, bacteriological weapons and all the other mass lethal weapons and their complete dismantlement and to preserve world peace.

Whenever anti-atomic-bomb world conferences were held, Chongryun sent its delegations on behalf of the DPRK.

In the summer, 1975, Chongryun staged a cross-Japan march and a signature-collecting campaign to oppose a nuclear war manoeuvre by the U.S. and the south Korean authorities, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The march covered 620.4 km from Ogimachi Park, Osaka City, to Hibiya amphitheater, Hibiya Park, Tokyo. The total distance covered by the march, including local routes, was 2,103 km, with over 100,000 participants. About 5,145,600 Japanese people put their signatures. The signatures were sent to the UN General Assembly held in Autumn, 1975.

Chongryun made petitions to the Japanese authorities regarding Korean atomic-bomb victims. The following were the demands to made fact-finding surveys on the Korean victims; the Korean victims should not be discriminated against in the administrative relief measures by the Japanese government, to enact as early as possible a protection law of atomic-bomb victims and give full support to the atomic-bomb victims including the Korean nationals.

The Association of the Korean Victims of an Atomic Air-Raid was organized on Aug. 2, 1975. About 130 Korean victims gathered at the inauguration meeting. The aim of the association are: to appeal to the public for the relief of the Korean victims, oppose nuclear war and to contribute to the peace and security of Korea and the world.

The association conducted surveys 5 times from June, 1976. It also filed written requests with the Japanese Health and Welfare Minister.

Delegates of the association attended anti-atomic-bomb conference held in this country and brought world attention to the conditions of the Korean victims.

The association sent its delegation to an international symposium on atomic-bombs held in Hiroshima, July, 1977, under the sponsorship of Non-Government Organizations to prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons and raise international public opinions. In particular, in May 1978, two delegates participated in the "Special Committee on Disarmament of the U.N." as observers. The U.N. Special Committee on Disarmament was held May 23-June 30, 1978. Its themes were: reexamination of the international situation in order to achieve a substantial development in disarmament; adoption of a declaration on disarmament; adoption of an action program on disarmament; role of the U.N., etc.

On April 29, 1979, a committee of 2nd-generation Korean atomic-bomb victims were organized.

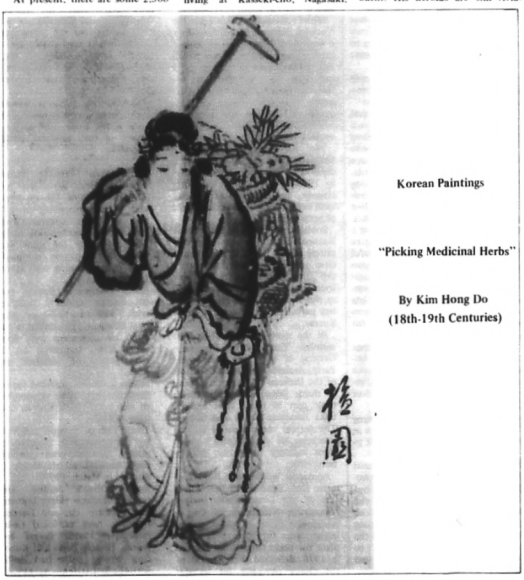
There is an urgent need to compile well-documented materials on Korean victims, their plight just after the atomic bombing and afterward. In 1977, the Health and Welfare Minister said that materials on Korean Atomic-Bomb Victims would be given to the Association of Korean Atomic-Bomb Victims. Since there has been no word.

(Concluded)

(Continued from page 4)

(1) The arms building is a never-ending game.
(2) A razon detre for the military is the destruction of the enemy.
(3) Both the Americans and the south Korean client junta have every reason to profit from keeping south Korea separated.
(4) They have a strong and visible will to destroy the DPRK and the democratic forces in south Korea.
(5) They have build up huge military potential.
(6) The catastrophic economic situation, the mounting popular grievances and the social unrest will have to be diverted.
(7) The renewal of conflict is most tempting to the Americans and the south Koreans under these conditions.

These circumstances may have persuaded the Freedom House, an American think tank to conclude the future of south Korea is unpredictable meaning no hope.



Fable

Korean Paintings

"Picking Medicinal Herbs"

By Kim Hong Do
(18th-19th Centuries)

Fox's Trap

The fox had a big headache. It was a dog guarding the poultry farm.

"How can I do with him?"

The fox was lost in thought in his dark hole, two nights and three days, supporting his sharp jaws with his forelegs. But he did not light on a happy idea.

"Ah me! How can I be block-headed?"

He jumped to his feet and crawled out of the hole. After a short walk in the wood he dropped down.

His legs fell into a pit.

"On the unlucky day, one falls on one's nose ....."

Glowing with anger, he spat into the pit, looking at it from three corners of his eyes.

"Curse it! Damn it!..."

He hobbled along, saying a hundred and one bad things about it.

Suddenly a capital idea struck him.

"I must make a pitfall! That's just it. Ha, ha, ha, ... Surely I am not a donkey!"

He was as light of heart as a feather. He dug a deep pit in the land under a big old chestnut tree at the foot of the mountain near the poultry farm.

And he put three big stones one on another beside it as a mark.

That night he went down the mountain for the farm. It was a moonlit night.

The dog was vigilantly going round the farm, with his ears pricked up as usual.

At first his hair stood on end but soon grew bold.

"Huh! You dog must remember your life ends tonight."

With his mouth watering he flew into a coop, making intentionally a low sound.

The cackle of hens broke the silence of the night. He jumped over the fence with a hen in his mouth, when the dog came after him, crying "Stop thief!"

"Things go on as I planned," the sly and cunning fox thought to himself and let go of the hen. He believed that though he set one free tonight, he could eat ten or twenty tomorrow night and ran as fast as his legs could carry him. The dog did not give up pursuit. Glancing back from time to time, he lured the dog into the lane.

Korean Cultural History (39)

Medicine, Compilation of Histories (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

Tonguipogam, Medical Book

(Continued from the previous issue)

Tonguipogam (in 25 volumes) compiled in 1611 by Ho Jun (1545-1615) was a fine work in the 17th century, and was well-known in Japan and China. He spent 14 years on the completion of this work, in which Ho Jun studied some 500 medical books of Korea and China. During the Patriotic Imjin War, he was forced into exile by the machinations of his opponents. Even in this situation he continued his work. *Tonguipogam*, consisting of 5 parts, systematized pathological knowledge and specified medical treatment.

Tonguipogam was widely read by the Korean people in the Li dynasty as the most excellent medical book and was published in Japan and China, too.

In this period, acupuncture and cautery were widely practiced, after the medical specialists in charge of acupuncture and cautery were posted in regional governments in 1452. Studies on acupuncture and cautery were made widely by doctors in rural communities. In this process, excellent acupuncturists were produced and theories on acupuncture and cautery were further developed.

Representative acupuncturists and their works were Ho Im (1570-1647) and his book *Chimgupogitangtop*, and Li Hyong Ik and his work *Ponchimpop*. Ho Im's book *Chimgukyonghom-pop* was evaluated in those days as highly as *Tonguipogam*. In this book, principles of acupuncture and cautery as well as the method of treating various diseases were explained. This was published in Japan in 1752 and influenced the development of acupuncture and cautery there.

Progress was made in surgery, too. Paek Kwang Hyon (?-1697) made new achievements in curing tumors.

By introducing Western medical science, some doctors acquired anatomical knowledge on the human body. Chon Yu Hyong (1566-1624) conducted postmortem examinations three times and confirmed the precise forms and locations of the five viscera and entrails. On the basis of these studies he showed "the drawings of the five viscera" and accumulated medical knowledge.

In the 18th century, *Silhak* thought influenced medical science. Attention was paid to concrete studies on therapy and preventive medicine. Advanced techniques were positively introduced from foreign countries.

Silhak scholar Li Ik introduced anatomical physiology from Europe to supplement Oriental medicine. Pak Che Ka and Chong Yak Yong were the first to conduct vaccination in Korea.

Progressive *Silhak* scholars including Li Ik advocated the need for medical education and improvements in the medical care system, criticizing the feudal system of medical treatment.

In his book *Chejunshinpyon*, Kang Myong Gil expressed his own views on medicine and described his therapeutic experiences based on *Tonguipogam*.

Mentioned in his book are medical treatment concerning internal medicine, surgery and toxicosis, dietetic treatment of geriatric diseases. As the explanations were easy and practical, the book was popular among the people.

Ku Taek Kyu wrote a book on medical jurisprudence, in which he touched upon the methods of post-mortem examination of accidentally killed persons (whether poisoned or not; whether damage to the body was caused before death or not), and the method of determining whether a child was a true child or not. They were scientifically backed and were explained in detail.

In the 18th century, great achievements were made in pharmacology. Techniques for cultivating medicinal herbs were advanced. In particular, the artificial cultivation technique of Korean ginseng was developed. This promoted the production of medicines.

After the 18th century, medicine fairs were held on a large scale in Taegu, Wonju, Chongju and Kongju, where medicines were traded and knowledge on medicine were exchanged.

In those days, Korean medicine was popular in China under the Ching dynasty. On the other hand, Japan sought reference medicines from Korea by which to determine the efficacy of medicines.

Lijosillok, Chronicles Of Li Dynasty

The feudal rulers of the Li dynasty undertook the work of compiling the *Lijosillok* (the Chronicles of the Li Dynasty) for the purpose of enhancing the "prestige of the successive kings, praising their reactionary rule from the viewpoint of *Confucianism* and justifying their class rule.

Lijosillok is the unprecedentedly voluminous chronicles covering the 519 years of the Li dynasty from 1392 to 1910. It consisted of 888 volumes comprising more than 1770 fascicles. Its contents covered many aspects—politics, economic and military affairs, diplomacy, science, culture, arts, customs, etc. Every noteworthy affair, big and small, that occurred in the royal palace and in other parts of the country, was recorded in a diary form sequentially and in the order of the kings.

Lijosillok is one of the fine heritages of Korean culture. It gives comparatively rich data on the political, economic, cultural and military systems of society under the Li dynasty, as well as data, though fragmentary and somewhat distorted, on the struggles waged by the Korean people against feudal rulers and foreign invaders, and also data on the cultural traditions of the Korean people.

Records on the first King Taejo were compiled from 1409 and those on the second and third kings were completed in 1445 and reproduced in four copies to keep one set of them in the Chunchu Hall of Seoul and three others in the archives in Chungju, Chonju and Songju. Records were continuously compiled afterwards and preserved in archives.

At the time of the Imjin Patriotic War in 1592, only one set in the Chonju archive was saved from plunder or destruction by the rapacious Japanese invaders. During the war it was moved from Chonju to Haeju, then to Kanghwa Island and then to Mt. Myohyang. It was again moved to a place near Nyongbyong in 1601 and then to Kanghwa Island in 1603.

The reproduction of this only set of the records was stepped up by the royal government as its most important work following the Patriotic Imjin War. From 1603 the records preserved on Kanghwa Island were brought to Seoul and printed in movable types as they had been before the war. In some three years, three copies of all the 804 volumes of the records on the kings up to the 13th were printed. From King Sonjo five copies of the records were printed and kept in several archives.

One set of the records kept in Seoul was scattered and lost or destroyed in various accidents by the end of the Li dynasty. Later, another set which had been reproduced at the beginning of the 17th century and kept in Mt. Odae, was plundered together with other cultural relics by the Japanese invaders during their occupation of Korea and destroyed in the Kanto earthquake of 1923.

Sungchongwon-ilgi, *Ilsung-rok* and *Pihyonsatung-rok* were also records of the court and the feudal government.

Sungchongwon-ilgi contained records of the Sungchongwon office from which the king's orders were delivered and where various reports were prepared to be submitted to the kings. The contents were wide-ranged and detailed. The records begin in the beginning of the Li dynasty but were destroyed during the Patriotic Imjin War. Two-thousands of volumes of the records were extant.

Ilsung-rok is kings' diaries which contained events in the court over 150 years from 1760 to 1910.

Pihyonsatung-rok was records of government organs such as the defence organ, or which 373 volumes over 200 years (from the beginning of the 17th century to the end of the 19th century) are extant. In 1770, *Tonggukmunon* (in 100 volumes comprising 40 fascicles) was compiled as a state work. This is divided into 13 parts such as astronomy, geography, morals, census registrations, markets, elections, schools, etc.

Under the rule of King Chongjo, the book was divided into 20 parts and supplemented in 1908 (in 250 volumes comprising 50 fascicles).

After the 17th century, the compilation of histories became inactive. Even in this situation, *Silhak* scholars continued encyclopedic studies, stressing studies on the national history of Korea.

The following are representative works. *Thongsachanyo* by O Un written in the 17th century, *Ryoksachongmok* by Hong Man Jong, *Tongsahoegang* by Lim Sang Duk (13 volumes) in the 18th century, *Tongsakangmok* by An Chong Bok, *Haedongyoksa* by Han Chi Yon *Palhae-ko* by Ryu Duk Kong.

Tongsakangmok by An Chong Bok and *Hardongyok-sa* by Han Chi Yon were particularly worthy of note.

An Chong Bok (1712-1791) influenced by Li Ik, a master of the *Silhak* school of learning, devoted himself to the studies of *Silhak* and national history. *Tongsakangmok* was a history book like a textbook from ancient Korea to the end of the Koryo dynasty. Through scientifical studies, he identified historical dates, figures and incidents. In the identification of historical facts, he laid stress on objective investigation; and his method of study exerted a strong influence upon historical studies in the following period.

Han Chi Yon (1765-?) first of all wrote a brief history from "Dankun Korea" to the end of the Koryo dynasty on a dynasty-by-dynasty basis and next described calendars, manners and customs, military, court, moral affairs, etc. The book consists of 29 volumes, in which a lot of historical records on Korea found Chinese and Japanese books were used. The number of such books reached hundreds.

There were a large number of historical works by scholars in the latter half of the Li dynasty. Among them are *Taedongyunsung* (72 volumes, comprising 72 fascicles) (anonymous) and *Kwang-sa* (200 volumes) by Kim Ryo. Unlike *Sillok* records, diaries of individuals, incidents and various kinds of travelogues were contained in these books. (To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Jan. 19

* Q.K.J. Masire, President of Botswana, met DPRK ambassador to his country Chae Hwa Sop.

Jan. 21

* Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes met Chon Yong Jin, DPRK ambassaor to his country. Expressing satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly relations between Portugal and Korea, the president said that the friendly and cooperative relations should be developed in various fields in the future, too.

Jan. 21

* Fernando Belaunde Terry, President of the Republic of Peru met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the CC of the WPK visiting Peru. The president referred to the question of the development of relations between Peru and Korea.

Jan. 26

* A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Herkner Otto, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Hermann Schwiesau, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Jan. 27

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang by plane to attend an enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea scheduled in Yugoslavia.

Jan. 28

* Kenneth David Kaunda, President of Zambia met DPRK ambassador Chae Hwa Sop to his country. The Zambian president said that Zambia always supports the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

Jan. 31

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Kampala for a visit to Uganda.
* So Jong Won was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Yemen Arab Republic.

Feb. 1

* An agreement on commodity exchange and payments for 1981 between the governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the Cinematographers Union of the USSR headed by its Secretary V.P. Lisadovich flew into Pyongyang.

Feb. 3

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae left Pyongyang by plane to participate in the 11th meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic.
* A plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for 1981-82 was signed in Pyongyang.

Feb. 4

* A government trade delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by N. Baasu, Vice-Minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang by air. (KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Jan. 15

* The appeal to the Seoul Supreme Court of Mr. Kang Ja Gyu, a political prisoner given a death sentence, was turned down.

Jan. 17

* The Korea Democratic Party held a meeting to nominate a presidential candidate and elected Ryu Chi Song, chairman of the preparatory committee for party founding as its chairman and presidential candidate of the party.

Jan. 19

* The Agency for National Security Planning announced that it had discovered three "underground spy networks" which had been allegedly active for more than ten years, and arrested 15 persons including Kim Gwang Sin from Japan charged with being "spies working for the north."

Jan. 20

* The Democratic Social Party held its inaugural meeting and elected Ko Jong Hun, chairman of the preparatory committee for party founding as its top leader.
* "Government" authorities permitted Seoul branch offices of the two new agencies "Kyodo" and "Jiji" to resume their activities.

Jan. 21

* The "government" authorities held a meeting to discuss measures to strengthen activities against spies and instruct all attendants to strengthen (1) vigilance on the front and in the rear, (2) capability for joint operations against, (3) anti-air raid set-ups (4) the fighting capability of "homeland reserve force".
* The Korean National Party held its inaugural meeting and elected Kim Jong Chol, chairman of the preparatory committee for party founding as its top leader. On the same day, the Civil Rights Party elected Kim Ui Taek, chairman of the preparatory committee for party founding as its top leader and nominated him as the party's presidential candidate.

Jan. 23

* The supreme court upheld the death sentence and imprisonment terms ranging from 10 years to 20 years for 12 persons who had been charged with sedition.

Jan. 24

* The Korea Socialist Party (Chairman Kim Chol) held its inaugural meeting.

Jan. 26

* The ministry of home affairs ordered police to take strict measures to prevent groundless rumors and illegal demonstrations and meetings after martial law was lifted.
* The ministry of justice issued an order to thoroughly ban illegal meetings on the campuses, and trade union meetings and those of religious people at a briefing session of supreme prosecutors.

Jan. 27

* Wickham, U.S. commander in south Korea said that the U.S. would introduce one squadron of "A-10" air planes and replace the present "F-4" fighter-bombers with "F-16s".

Jan. 28

* According to a newspaper report, the military regime arrested about 66,000 residents in a year after the proclamation of martial law.
* According to a newspaper report, about 5,340 juvenile crimes were committed in Pusan in 1980, up 960 cases from the previous year.

Pyongyang on Reagan-Chon Joint Communique

PYONGYANG, February 4 (KCNA) — Follows the full text of a commentator's article of Rodong Sinmun headlined "Sordid Tie-Up between Master And Servant" denouncing the "joint communique" of Reagan and Chon Du Hwan.

It was reported that truculent bellicose element Reagan and traitor Chon Du Hwan who had flown to the United States to meet his master held so-called "south Korea-U.S. summit talks" on February 2, which culminated in the publication of a "joint communique."

In this criminal document the new master and the new servant confirmed the assurances of the United States that it would completely withdraw its plan of U.S. troops pullout from south Korea, actively assist in the "arms build-up program" to "modernize" the south Korean puppet army and remain faithful to its "defence commitments". In the "joint communique" they also blared that the United States would give the active assistance to the development of the war industry in south Korea and strong backing to the splittist policy of the traitorous puppet.

As its content indicates, the "joint communique" worked out by Reagan and traitor Chon Du Hwan is a despicable criminal document rare to be seen in history, which is run through with aggression and treachery. It is a document of aggression and war for perpetuating the division of Korea, legalizing the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea, reducing south Korea to a permanent colony of U.S. imperialism and gravely jeopardizing the reunification of Korea and her peace and it is a rare document of treachery for selling the interests of the country and the nation, feather and all, to the U.S. imperialist master.

Now the world finds it hard to repress indignation at Reagan, the bellicose element who opened the door of the White House before anyone else to such "power", robber and fascist hangman as traitor Chon Du Hwan and rigged up a new document of aggression and war in conspiracy with the human-butcher whose hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen.

Our people sternly condemn the "joint communique" faked up by the U.S. imperialist master and the south Korean puppet, branding it as a criminal document insulting the numerous south Korean people and patriots murdered in cold blood by the fascist gang and trampling upon the desire of the nation and the purpose of the times.

The Unites States blared that it would strictly abide by its "treaty commitments" and station its troops in south Korea for an indefinite period, totally revoking its "troop pullout plan" which the U.S. imperialists had once brought forward.

This is a shameless aggressive outburst.

The United States meant by this to keep and rule south Korea as a permanent colony and military base and an aggressive bridgehead for Asian and world supremacy. This vividly reveals the true colour of Reagan as the most aggressive and belligerent among the successive presidents of the United States.

Today the U.S. imperialists, openly styling themselves again as the international gendarme, plunged themselves into manoeuvres to seize military strategic vantages and main zones of resources in all parts of the world and they attach great importance to the Korean Peninsula in this. They are pursuing the sinister aim to lord it over in south Korea indefinitely and step up aggression and war manoeuvres against our Republic and other countries, contain Japan and other countries in this region, exercise their political and military influence and, furthermore, establish their supremacy. By declaring that they would observe the "defence commitments" to the puppets and keep the U.S. troops in south Korea, they meant to keep hold on south Korea as a military base in the scramble for the sphere of influence in the future.

Reagan has appeared on the scene as the most shameless and brigandish aggressor in executing this Korean policy of the United States. In his campaign speech last year he had already declared that he would not withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea and he had no sooner taken office as president than he completely revoked the "troop pullout plan."

When he promised a huge military assistance for "enhancing combat capabilities" of the puppet army, he proceeded from the vicious plan to put more bayonets in the hands of traitor Chon Du Hwan the warmaniac and place south Korea on the altar of the U.S. policy of aggression. "Threat of southward invasion" advertised by the United States is nothing but a pretext to conceal this criminal aggressive design.

It is by no means accidental that Reagan supported the splittist January 12 "proposal" of the Chon Du Hwan clique for "mutual visits of supreme chiefs of the north and south" and "north-south dialogue."

The main point of the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy is the "two Koreas" policy and it is, in essence, intended to execute their occupation policy in south Korea. Herein lies the aim of the United States in legalizing the permanent occupation of south Korea by its troops in the "joint communique". The support voiced by such U.S. imperialists to the so-called "proposal" of the stooge suggests that this "proposal" had been worked out from the beginning for the purpose of division. Furthermore, the United States made a mockery of our nation's sacred cause of reunification by uttering such words while trying to occupy south Korea indefinitely and obstruct the reunification.

The U.S. imperialists, the very one obstructing the reunification of our country, are not entitled to talk about the question of Korean reunification.

That the United States summoned traitor Chon Du Hwan, ogrish murderer and butcher of the nation, and cooked up a filthy document, exposes in bold relief world that the United States itself is the mastermind of the brutal massacre of south Korean people and strangulation of democracy and human rights. It also shows that the United States is the aggressor and the sworn enemy of the Korean people, which leaves no stone unturned to keep hold on south Korea as a permanent colony and military base and obstructs the reunification of Korea.

As can be seen in the treacherous and aggressive document worked out by traitor Chon Du Hwan with his master, he is dyed-in-the-wool stooge of the United States and most despicable traitor to the nation. Can there be a shred of national conscience in those who slaughter fellow countrymen and beg for protection of outside forces by selling the country?

The signing by traitor Chon Du Hwan of a document legalising the U.S. troops' permanent occupation of south Korea means that he sold off south Korea as a permanent colony of the U.S. imperialists. Due to this criminal act of the traitor, south Korea will indefinitely remain a military base, a bridgehead of war and a powder magazine of war for the U.S. imperialists and the people there will be sold out as cannon fodder and bulletshields to the aggressors, on top of colonial slavery.

Though there were no one but traitors among the successive rulers of south Korea, traitor Chon Du Hwan is the rank traitor who outdistances all his predecessors. The treacherous crime committed by the Chon Du Hwan clique this time is a heinous crime equal to the crime committed by traitor Li Wan Yong who sold off the whole of Korea to the Japanese imperialists as a colony 70 odd years ago.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan was, by origin, an agent and veiled stooge raised by the U.S. imperialists.

All the acts committed by traitor Chon Du Hwan up to date after he staged an "army purge coup" on December 12th 1979 with the encouragement of his master were all to strengthen the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists.

It was for his American patron that traitor Chon Du Hwan committed a shocking massacre of fellow countrymen politically, turned south Korea into a living hell of the 20th century where fascism holds sway by turning back the process of democratisation and brought the dialogue for reunification to a rupture and tried to communist confrontation so maliciously.

It is by no means accidental that no sooner had Reagan taken office in the White House than he summoned traitor Chon Du Hwan before the latter officially took office as "president" and "decorated" him as a faithful dog.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is trying to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression army in south Korea permanently, dampen the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and reunification and maintain division indefinitely under the protection of the bayonet of his master and thus realize his dirty ambitions for long-term office.

Indelible are the crimes of traitor Chon Du Hwan who leaves the country and the nation under the domination and yoke of outside forces for his personal ease and greed for power.

It is ridiculous of traitor Chon Du Hwan to describe his relations with his master as those between "companions" while betraying the nation and throwing himself into the aggressors' arms.

Either in yesterday or the past history or in view of the present reality, the relations between the colonial ruler and his servant have always been no more than master-servant relations. It is impudent of the stooge who cannot get on a single day without the patronage of the bayonet of his master to talk about "companion" and the like. This is no more than a foolish ruse to veil his dirty face as a colonialist puppet and a lackey of the imperialist aggressors and raise the price of his body on the threshold of the puppet "presidential election."

To preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way is the urgent requirement of the times and the nation.

In pursuance of a peaceful solution of the Korean question we advanced a new epochal proposal some time ago for reunifying the country by means of establishing a confederal state, leaving the systems existing in the north and the south as they are.

Our realistic proposal for reunification is unanimously approved and supported by our people and public opinion at home and abroad.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges justify their manoeuvres to perpetuate the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of south Korea and bring the situation to a dangerous phase, going against the trend of the times when the ardent desire for national reunification is growing as never before.

Reagan who signed the document of aggression and treachery with the stooge in the White House is a warmaniac making desperate efforts to buttress by force of arms the colonial rule in south Korea driven into a corner and traitor Chon Du Hwan trying to maintain the new power by selling off the country and nation, fawning upon the master, is the most vicious executor of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

But the dirty tie-up between the master and stooge will only result in precipitating their own isolation and ruin.

The fact itself that Reagan had to invite Chon Du Hwan the most despicable puppet among the puppets to the White House before anyone else reveals the wretched lot of the United States going downhill. This also shows the pressing situation of Chon Du Hwan who had to call on the master before others and beg for "protection" prior to a formal "presidential election."

Our people will never tolerate or overlook the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The present grave jeopardizing peace in Korea and obstructing the country's reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression. The U.S. troops have neither reason nor ground for to remain in south Korea. The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is a blatant challenge to the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity for national reunification clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Reagan must give up at once his reckless scheme to persistently pursue the policy of military occupation in south Korea and step up acts of aggression and war against our people, must withdraw the aggression forces, refrain from instigating the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique to play with fire and withdraw his hands of interference in the Korean affairs.

The harder the United States tries to step up its policy of aggression and war by instigating traitor Chon Du Hwan isolated within and without, the further it will be isolated and rejected by the world people.

Clearly realising that clinging to the sleeves of the master will never be a means of prolonging his remaining days, traitor Chon Du Hwan must behave with discretion and step down from "power."

History shows that anyone who goes against the trend of the times will never get off scotfree.

Forced Show of Support for Chon Exposed in N.Y. Times

The New York Times, in the Feb. 1 (Sunday) article, revealed that Koreans and Korean-Americans in New York were forced to participate in welcoming Chon Du Hwan and show support for him. They received direct and indirect threats from Seoul.

Here are excerpts from the Times story:

Koreans and Korean-Americans living and working in New York said Saturday that strong pressure was put on them by south Korean employers and, indirectly, the south Korean government, to participate in welcoming Gen. Chun and to show support for his government. Most Korean companies and banks in New York were closed Friday, the day of Gen. Chun's arrival, and employees reportedly were ordered to greet him at the airport, waving flags.

Some people said they felt there was an implicit threat that their standing in their companies, and even their jobs, would be affected if they did not obey. Korean and Korean-American residents known to be opponents of the Chun government reported receiving phone calls from south Korea urging them not to do anything that would bring harm to relatives there.

People who reported harassment were unwilling to have their names used. But the Rev. Pharis Harvey, director of the Washington-based North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea and a former missionary in Asia, also said he had heard of such pressures from a number of families.

The show of support for Gen. Chun included seven full-page advertisements hailing him in Friday's New York Times, two such advertisements Saturday, and many more in Korean-language newspapers published in New York. A full-page advertisement in The Times costs about $17,000.

A Korean-American employee of a south Korean import-export company said the company's New York office had received cabled instructions from the Seoul office to take out the largest possible ads in The Times but had been too late, and had had to place ads in three Korean-language publications.

'No Choice'

The cable said all employees were to go to Kennedy Airport or the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Gen. Chun stayed, and that photos were to be taken as proof of their attendance. The women were to wear Korean garb and all were to carry flags. The office was instructed to send all the advertisements to the home office "so that the government would know," the employee said.

When asked how the employees had reacted, she said: "When there is proof in pictures, what else can you do? You don't have a choice."

Another woman said the company that employed her sister had hired three buses for three days to take employees to the airport for welcome and farewell gatherings and to cheer Gen. Chun at the hotel and other places. Employees were told to bring their families; those who were single were advised to bring friends. Lists of family members were compiled by the company, she said.

In Washington, Mr. Harvey reported, ads in Korean papers offered free transportation, free meals and flags to members of the Korean community to participate in shows of support. Some people to be brought in from as far away as Baltimore and Richmond.

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